



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office
1435 Win Hentschel Blvd.

Suite B105
West Lafayette, IN 47906-4145

(765) 494-8371
nass-in@nass.usda.gov

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 30

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Harvest of both corn and soybeans made good progress during the week, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Some elevators remain at full capacity and have limited hours of operation which makes it frustrating for farmers to deliver grain. Other activities included fall tillage, spreading of fertilizer and lime, applications of fall herbicides and cleaning and repairing equipment.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 5.6 days suitable for fieldwork. Eighty percent of the corn has been **harvested** compared with 79 percent for last year and 69 percent for the average. By area, 78 percent of the corn acreage is harvested in the north, 78 percent in the central region, and 87 percent in the south. **Moisture** content of harvested corn is averaging about 17 percent.

Ninety-three percent of the soybean acreage has been **harvested** compared with 90 percent last year and 87 percent for the average. By area, 96 percent of the soybean acreage is harvested in the north, 96 percent in the central region, and 82 percent in the south. **Moisture** content of harvested soybeans is averaging about 12 percent.

Ninety-four percent of the winter wheat acreage has been **planted** compared with 81 percent last year and 86 percent for the average. Seventy-four percent of the winter wheat acreage has **emerged** compared with 59 percent last year and 64 percent for the average.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 2 percent excellent, 36 percent good, 41 percent fair, 17 percent poor and 4 percent very poor. Livestock remain in mostly good condition. Farmers have been marketing feeder calves.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Percent				
Corn Harvested	80	62	79	69
Soybeans Harvested	93	87	90	87
Winter Wheat Planted	94	86	81	86
Winter Wheat Emerged	74	51	59	64

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Wheat	0	3	22	64	11
Pasture	4	17	41	36	2

SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
Topsoil			
Very Short	4	3	1
Short	17	19	6
Adequate	77	70	73
Surplus	2	8	20
Subsoil			
Very Short	10	9	2
Short	27	29	20
Adequate	62	59	72
Surplus	1	3	6
Days Suitable	5.6	5.0	3.5

CONTACT INFORMATION

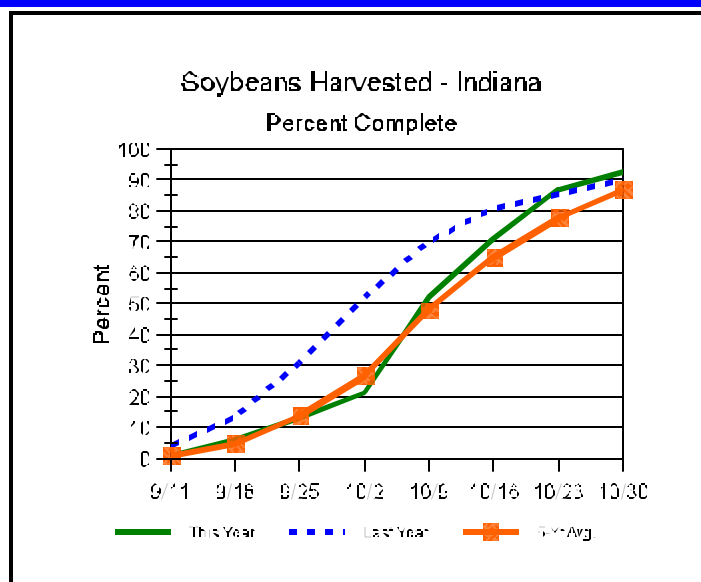
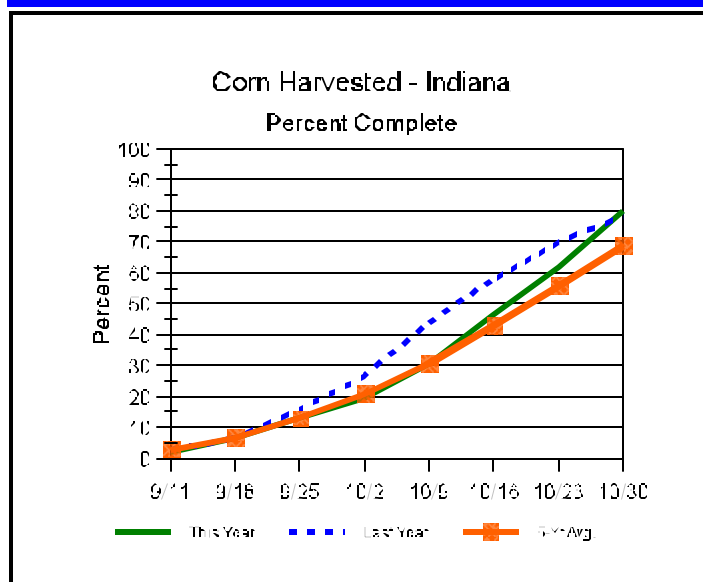
--Greg Preston, Director

--Andy Higgins, Agricultural Statistician

E-Mail Address: nass-in@nass.usda.gov

<http://www.nass.usda.gov/in/index.htm>

Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

2005 Western Corn Rootworm Soybean Sweep Net Survey

- Survey numbers indicate relative abundance of beetles in areas.
- Risks to first-year corn are determined by combining years of survey data with actual damage.
- Repeated monitoring with sticky cards is only way to assess risk of individual fields.
- Soybean aphid treatments did NOT prevent beetles from laying eggs in soybean before and after.

Once again many of Indiana counties were visited in late summer to obtain a snapshot of the distribution and abundance of western corn rootworm adults in soybean during a critical period of rootworm egg deposition. Finding an insecticide-free field to sample became quite a challenge in some northern Indiana counties as many fields were treated for soybean aphid.

The relative abundance of rootworm adults found in soybean in 2005 provides regional estimates of the risk of root injury to 2006 first-year corn. The state map on the following page shows the total number of adult western corn rootworm beetles captured in 100 sweeps/field (five sets of twenty sweeps) using a 15-inch diameter net. You will note numerical differences within counties or between adjoining counties, and these are a result of our limited sampling - two data points/county are not sufficient to compare risks on a county basis. Similarly, these "one-time visit" numbers should not be used to infer infestation risks for particular fields. Sweep samples are best viewed as a guideline to assess whether areas are in high, moderate or low risk areas. All growers, especially those in moderate to low risk areas, are encouraged to assess individual fields to refine treatment decisions in first-year corn. This is best accomplished by visiting the field multiple times during the beetle's egg-laying period

(mid-July to mid-August) while strategically placing multiple yellow sticky traps. See the on-line publication "Monitoring and Decision Rules for Western Corn Rootworm Beetles in Soybean" at www.entm.purdue.edu/Entomology/ext/targets/e-series/EseriesPDF/E-218.htm.

There has been no demonstrated correlation between soybean sweep counts of beetles and crop injury in corn the following season. In addition, in the springtime, there are many interconnected affecting larval survival and root vulnerability, all of which contribute to the difficulties in assessing the year-to-year economic risks. However, empirical observations over many years, have allowed us to estimate regional risk levels using these sweep sample data as a guide. The primary goals of the annual survey are to compare regional risks of infestation over several years and assign general risk levels of injury to the subsequent crop by areas of Indiana.

As previously mentioned, it was a challenge to conduct this random survey in areas of the state where most soybean fields were treated for aphids. Occasionally we resorted to sampling fields that had been treated, based on visual evidence (wheel tracks). However, from the beetle numbers in these sweeps, it was obvious it took little time for western corn rootworm beetles to re-infest fields after insecticide applications. The variant beetle is biologically driven to enter soybean fields and lay eggs, and producers have NOT eliminated their risk of first-year corn damage by treating soybean fields with insecticides this year. As proof, a recent five year, Illinois/Indiana joint program failed to eliminate first year corn damage even when fields were monitored weekly and treated as many as three times a season.

John Obermeyer, Christian Krupke, and Larry Bledsoe, Department of Entomology, Purdue University.

(Additional Article on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday October 30, 2005

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation					
	Air						Avg	April 1, 2005 thru					
	Temperature			Precip.			4 in	October 30, 2005					
							Soil	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F		
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN	
Northwest (1)													
Chalmers_5W	60	30	44	-6	0.04	3		21.72	-2.86	63	3555	+346	
Valparaiso_AP_I	59	29	45	-4	0.29	4		16.45	-10.68	61	3372	+435	
Wanatah	60	24	42	-6	0.07	3	51	18.84	-7.10	71	3213	+429	
Wheatfield	60	29	44	-4	0.33	3		24.66	-0.29	115	3394	+554	
Winamac	59	30	44	-5	0.33	1	47	21.48	-3.55	71	3414	+484	
North Central(2)													
Plymouth	59	30	43	-7	0.73	2		18.75	-7.08	67	3299	+212	
South_Bend	59	29	43	-7	0.00	0		13.80	-11.44	64	3444	+551	
Young_America	60	32	44	-5	0.17	1		24.35	-0.03	62	3433	+406	
Northeast (3)													
Columbia_City	57	26	42	-6	0.28	2	47	18.95	-5.37	70	3220	+462	
Fort_Wayne	58	27	43	-6	0.29	1		17.68	-4.62	67	3420	+380	
West Central(4)													
Greencastle	58	27	44	-7	0.27	2		30.95	+2.91	60	3417	-34	
Perrysville	62	27	45	-6	0.09	2	48	22.03	-4.05	65	3715	+517	
Spencer_Ag	60	24	44	-6	0.23	2		32.00	+4.01	70	3539	+321	
Terre_Haute_AFB	58	29	45	-6	0.07	2		22.85	-3.53	64	3769	+345	
W_Lafayette_6NW	59	29	44	-5	0.20	3	53	18.23	-6.49	69	3510	+484	
Central (5)													
Eagle_Creek_AP	57	31	45	-6	0.14	1		23.46	-1.25	68	3799	+410	
Greenfield	57	29	42	-8	0.51	2		35.23	+8.13	81	3520	+265	
Indianapolis_AP	57	30	45	-6	0.13	1		24.28	-0.43	64	3869	+480	
Indianapolis_SE	57	28	42	-9	0.30	2		27.82	+2.46	68	3540	+158	
Tipton_Ag	58	29	43	-6	0.24	2	45	25.63	+0.14	69	3273	+347	
East Central(6)													
Farmland	58	26	42	-7	1.53	2	44	25.92	+1.59	67	3288	+436	
New_Castle	58	28	42	-7	0.91	2		28.58	+2.55	62	3194	+269	
Southwest (7)													
Evansville	59	29	46	-8	0.03	1		23.07	-2.07	58	4254	+305	
Freelandville	58	33	46	-6	0.06	2		26.15	+0.03	64	3933	+394	
Shoals	62	26	45	-7	0.21	2		27.03	-1.24	76	3921	+489	
Stendal	61	34	46	-6	0.27	2		25.78	-2.13	59	4217	+511	
Vincennes_5NE	61	31	47	-5	0.04	1	51	29.71	+3.59	66	4110	+571	
South Central(8)													
Leavenworth	57	30	44	-7	0.23	2		25.65	-2.80	67	4009	+602	
Oolitic	60	27	44	-7	0.19	1	50	25.51	-1.75	67	3645	+382	
Tell_City	63	36	48	-6	0.11	1		24.88	-3.62	50	4433	+604	
Southeast (9)													
Brookville	61	28	43	-7	0.57	3		24.31	-1.86	64	3749	+660	
Milan_5NE	57	29	42	-7	0.65	3		28.12	+1.95	98	3645	+556	
Scottsburg	61	25	42	-10	0.35	2		26.33	-0.58	74	3852	+329	

DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).

GDD = Growing Degree Days.

Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.

Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.

Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

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Winter Annual Weeds and Management of Soybean Cyst Nematode

Once again winter weeds like Henbit and Purple deadnettle are beginning to show up in fields around Indiana. These two winter weeds are particularly susceptible to soybean cyst nematode. For the most part, the active growth period for these weeds does not coincide with SCN activities. SCN is not physically active when soil temperature falls below 50°F. The optimum temperature for soybean cyst nematode is 75°F. At 75°F the nematodes require about one month to complete one life cycle, about 750 degree days. This has been a dry summer and fall so far. An earlier than usual harvest might encourage earlier winter weed activities. The higher temperatures that we experienced in September and October might cause a completion of the SCN life cycle this fall. For the first time, we were able to document and report the completion of at least one generation of SCN in the field last spring. Mr. Earl Creech, the graduate student working on this project, was able to follow a life cycle of SCN and extract newly developed cysts on roots of Purple deadnettle plants in a field in southern Indiana.

The winter annuals in Indiana typically germinate in late fall and mature in early spring. During this time period, under normal conditions, the Indiana soil temperature seldom reaches and stays at the required temperature. Fall's weather conditions

this year have been relatively warm. With well established winter weeds and warm temperatures this year, having the required soil temperatures to complete a life cycle is a possibility. Thus growers might have an extra incentive to spray for winter weeds this fall as part of their overall farm management and SCN population control if they have fields with both purple deadnettle and SCN. With funding from the Indiana Soybean Board and USDA CSREES we are continuing to pursue the correlation between winter weeds and soybean cyst nematode. We have yet to accumulate enough data to be able to recommend winter weed management on regular basis to manage SCN in the northern half of the state, but we are getting close to more definitive answers. We might be able to predict the activities of SCN on winter weeds based on the number of degree days required for SCN to complete the life cycle (750 DD). The accumulation of DD in southern and northern Indiana will be different in different years. We might have to have two sets of recommendations for different parts of the state. We will monitor SCN and winter annuals activities and correlate them with soil temperatures to be able to make better recommendations in the future.

Jamal Faghihi, Bill Johnson, and Virginia Ferris, Departments of Entomology/Botany and Plant Pathology, Purdue University.

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